

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

MICHAEL WAYNE NORTON,

Petitioner,

v.

CASE NO. 2:08-CV-15301  
HONORABLE VICTORIA A. ROBERTS

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF  
CORRECTIONS PAROLE BOARD,

Respondent.

---

**OPINION AND ORDER DISMISSING THE PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS  
CORPUS AND DENYING A CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY AND  
LEAVE TO PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS* ON APPEAL**

**I. Introduction**

This is a habeas case brought pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Petitioner Michael Wayne Norton, a state prisoner currently confined at the Parr Highway Correctional Facility in Adrian, Michigan, challenges his parole revocation proceedings and current confinement. Petitioner states that he was released on parole on June 13, 2006. He was subsequently charged with a parole violation and returned to prison on September 25, 2008. Petitioner claims that his original parole discharge date was set for February 15, 2008, but was then extended to October 1, 2020 in violation of his constitutional rights. For the reasons stated herein, the Court dismisses without prejudice the petition for a writ of habeas corpus. The Court also denies a certificate of appealability and leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* on appeal.

## II. Discussion

A prisoner filing a petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2254 must first exhaust all state remedies. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b), (c); *O’Sullivan v. Boerckel*, 526 U.S. 838, 845 (1999); *Rust v. Zent*, 17 F.3d 155, 160 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1994). This holds true for habeas petitions challenging state parole revocation proceedings and decisions. *See Brewer v. Dahlberg*, 942 F.2d 328, 337-39 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1991); *Blosser v. Scutt*, No. 2:08-CV-12453, 2008 WL 4965348, \*1-2 (E.D. Mich. Nov. 17, 2008) (Zatkoff, J.); *Knuckles v. Bell*, No. 08-CV-10942, 2008 WL 1743494, \*1 (E.D. Mich. April 14, 2008) (Duggan, J.); *Simmons v. Michigan Dept. of Corrections Parole Bd.*, No. 2:07-CV-15442, 2008 WL 62459, \*1 (E.D. Mich. Jan. 3, 2008) (Cohn, J.). Exhaustion requires that a prisoner “fairly present” the substance of each federal constitutional claim to the state courts using citations to the United States Constitution, federal decisions using constitutional analysis, or state decisions employing constitutional analysis in similar fact patterns. *See Levine v. Torvik*, 986 F.2d 1506, 1516 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1993). The exhaustion requirement is satisfied when the state appellate courts have been given “a full and fair opportunity” to rule on the petitioner’s claims. *Rust*, 17 F.3d at 160. The burden is on the petitioner to prove exhaustion. *Id.*

In this case, Petitioner admits that he has not exhausted his state remedies as he has not presented his habeas claims to the Michigan courts. Petitioner has available state court remedies to challenge his parole revocation proceedings and current confinement which must be exhausted before he seeks federal habeas review. The Michigan Administrative Procedures Act, Mich. Comp. L. § 24.201 *et seq.*, provides an inmate whose parole has been revoked with the right to seek judicial review of the revocation decision with the Michigan circuit courts. *See Penn v.*

*Department of Corrections*, 100 Mich. App. 532, 298 N.W.2d 756 (1980). Petitioner has not done so with respect to his claims challenging his parole revocation. Nor has he pursued his claims in the Michigan Court of Appeals or the Michigan Supreme Court. *See* Mich. Ct. R. 7.205, 7.302.<sup>1</sup>

Petitioner may also challenge the revocation of his parole by filing a complaint for writ of habeas corpus in the appropriate state circuit court. *See* Mich. Comp. L. § 600.4301 *et seq.*, Mich. Ct. R. 3.303; *Triplett v. Deputy Warden*, 142 Mich. App. 774, 371 N.W.2d 862 (1985); *see also Caley v. Hudson*, 759 F. Supp. 378, 380-81 (E.D. Mich. 1991). There is no time limitation for when such a complaint may be filed, so long as the prisoner will be in custody when the circuit court enters judgment. *See Triplett*, 142 Mich. App. at 778. Although the denial of such a writ is not appealable by right, the petition may be renewed by filing an original complaint for writ of habeas corpus with the Michigan Court of Appeals. *Id.* Denial of such a complaint by the Michigan Court of Appeals is subject to review by the Michigan Supreme Court. *See* Mich. Ct. R. 7.301. Petitioner has failed to establish that he has exhausted available state court remedies prior to filing his federal habeas petition. Absent the exhaustion of those remedies, his petition is premature and must be dismissed.

### **III. Conclusion**

The Court concludes that Petitioner has failed to exhaust state court remedies as to the claims contained his habeas petition. Accordingly, the Court **DISMISSES WITHOUT PREJUDICE** the petition for a writ of habeas corpus. The Court makes no determination as to

---

<sup>1</sup>The APA requires that an appeal from an agency ruling be made within 60 days of the ruling. *See* Mich. Comp. L. § 24.304(1). It appears that Petitioner did not seek review of the revocation decision within 60 days. This remedy may thus no longer be available to Petitioner.

the merits of Petitioner's claims.

Before Petitioner may appeal this Court's dispositive decision, a certificate of appealability must issue. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1)(a); Fed. R. App. P. 22(b). A certificate of appealability may issue "only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). When a federal district court denies a habeas claim on procedural grounds without addressing the claim's merits, a certificate of appealability should issue if it is shown that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the petitioner states a valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right, and that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the district court was correct in its procedural ruling. *See Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484-85 (2000). Having considered the matter, the Court concludes that reasonable jurists could not debate whether the Court was correct in its procedural ruling. Accordingly, the Court **DENIES** a certificate of appealability. The Court also **DENIES** Petitioner leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* on appeal as any appeal would be frivolous. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 24(a).

**IT IS ORDERED.**

S/Victoria A. Roberts

Victoria A. Roberts  
United States District Judge

Dated: January 6, 2009

The undersigned certifies that a copy of this document was served on the attorneys of record and Michael Wayne Norton by electronic means or U.S. Mail on January 6, 2009.

s/Carol A. Pinegar  
Deputy Clerk